

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 93 13:22:31 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #252
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 24 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 252

Today's Topics:

FORGET THE CW HELP BRUNO - GET A DICTIONARY INSTEAD!

GAP vs R7

Ground planes and vertical dipoles

ICOM IC-2SRA parts, where can I get them?

Mac/FAX and MFJ 1278 - how to

Market reef, OJ0 qrv agn!

Portable HF antennas...

Soldering PL259's (2 msgs)

too darn big!

WANTED: Yaesu FTC-1143 UHF HT Info

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>

Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>

Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 93 10:31:32 GMT
From: pipex!warwick!nott-cs!unicorn!eeyimkn@uunet.uu.net
Subject: FORGET THE CW HELP BRUNO - GET A DICTIONARY INSTEAD!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C2twAr.AG3@news.Hawaii.Edu> jherman@Hawaii.Edu writes:

>TO BRUNO / AA6AD: FORGET TRYING TO HELP OTHERS LEARN CW; INSTEAD, HELP

>YOURSELF OUT BY LEARNING TO CORRECTLY SPELL THE FOLLOWING:

>(AS TAKEN FROM YOUR POST)

>THAMSELF, HITING, PROGRES, DEPRESION, SUDNELY, COPING (COPYING?),

>CHARACTER. SORRY FOR THE FLAME BUT IT HURTS MY EYES (AND BRAIN) TO

>SEE SUCH THINGS. IT'S TOO BAD PEOPLE DON'T TAKE MORE PRIDE IN HOW THEY

>PRESENT THEMSELVES ON THESE NETS.

Umm.. possibly a case of pot calling kettle? Please don't shout like that, it hurts my ears. Try pressing the CAPS LOCK key and trying again.

Do not flame others lest ye be flamed yourself! :-)

73 Mike, G7GPA

```
--
+-- ==- If infants can have infancy, why can't adults have adultery? ==- ---+
\----- Mike Knell, Willoughby Hall, University of Nottingham, I092JX -----/
\  AMPRnet: mikee@g7gpa.ampr.org ==- Internet: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk /
\  'oh well, whatever, nevermind...' ==- AX25: G7GPA@GB7BAD.#23.GBR.EU  /
```

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 14:38:23 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!caen!
malgudi.oar.net!news.ysu.edu!yfn.ysu.edu!ag821@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: GAP vs R7
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, SCURRIE@LSAVMIC1.VNET.IBM.COM (Scott D. Currie) says:

>At the risk of re-hashing what I am sure is old biz, can someone give me
>the good and bad points of verticals like the GAP and the R7? I have a
>friend that is considering one of these two, and if he has good success,
>I may try one too.
>Thanks in advance....
>Scott Currie, N6ECN
>

Well can't speak about the R7, but I have owned a Gap for a few years
and a good friend has owned one for a good while now.

I just worked the ARRL DX CW contest this past weekend using
90 watts a Yaesu 757 and the Gap. Had no problem with the
antenna at all. It isn't as good as a beam or a quad, but some
times on the higher bands it comes real close (20-10).

The SWR curves for each band are as good or better than
what they state. Mine will work 10 and 17 meters and allow
about 1/2 power with my 757, if I use a tuner, will tune to
full power with no problem on ALL bands except 160 meters.
I use wires for 80 and 160 anyway and don't work them too often.

If I had to buy a vertical again, I would most certainly buy

another Gap. The R7 costs a lot more and I don't beleive it to be better from what I have heard on the air.

The Gap is also a very quite antenna. I find it very effective for RTTY and AMTOR.

73s

Jeff, AC4HF

--

Jeff M. Gold, AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Technological University

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 15:40:32 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gatech!
kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ground planes and vertical dipoles
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <111010@netnews.upenn.edu> yee@mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee) writes:

>
>After reading the latest thread on ground planes and the ARRL
>Handbook, I am confused. It was emphasized that for vertical dipoles,
>a good ground plane is very important. The ground plane is a series
>of wires buried several inches under the ground. The antenna is
>hooked up to the core of the coax feedline while the groundplane is
>hooked up to the shielding. OK no problem to far.
>
>In this newsgroup, it was emphasized that the groundline should be
>less than a quarter of a wavelength. Now if the bottom of the
>vertical dipole is on the ground, no problem. The ground plane and
>the dipole is very near each other and can be hooked up to the
>feedline. But what happens if the vertical dipole is on top of a
>tower. According to this newsgroup, the wire of the groundplane can
>not be run up to the bottom of the antenna.
>
>Is it that a coax [henceforth called the vertical coax] is run down to
>the ground from the antenna? The antenna would be hooked up to the
>core of the vertical coax and the shield of the vertical coax is
>hooked up to the ground plane at ground level? From the ground, the
>core of the vertical coax is hooked up to core of the feedline which
>runs to the shack while the shield of the feedline is hooked up to the
>ground plane?

I think you are confusing ground with groundplane, they aren't necessarily

the same thing. There are a variety of meanings to the term "ground" that are widely used and misused in electronics. In this case, the "groundplane" you are discussing is just an electrical current mirror and does not have to be connected to earth ground *at all* in order to work. You can think of it as an *artificial* replacement for the earth sheet resistance. For example, consider that an automobile top can serve as a groundplane, yet the car is on rubber tires and is not connected in any way to earth ground.

In electrical circuits, ground is generally considered the neutral point to which all voltages are referenced. In radios that's generally the chassis, or a circuit board *groundplane*. Take a look at a typical handheld radio, there is no connection to earth ground, yet it's monopole does work against "ground". In this case it's the radio chassis, and by capacitive coupling, your hand and body that serve as the "ground" for the antenna to work against. When we talk about RF grounding, we usually mean a low impedance method of tying this ground reference to Earth ground. We often want to do this for a couple of reasons that I'll cover next.

Real earth ground connections serve two primary purposes. The most important is as an electrical safety ground for power line and lightning currents. These currents are referenced to the Earth by Nature in the case of lightning, and by the power company in the case of the electrical safety ground. The second reason is for earth coupling of RF energy. The latter is only really important for monopole antennas at longer wavelengths where a quarterwave artificial electrical "groundplane" can't be constructed easily.

Real earth is not a perfect conductor, therefore it is a lossy mirror for the antenna. So an artificial highly conductive groundplane is the preferred solution. That's why copper wire is buried at the base of a ground level mounted antenna, to improve the conductivity of earth ground in the near field of the antenna to near that of a perfect copper sheet. The antenna would work even better if it were mounted high above the earth and supplied with an *artificial* electrical groundplane that doesn't have to have an earth connection at all. That's because the copper would have much lower RF losses than dirt. In fact this is how *balanced* antennas work. The balanced design supplies it's own current mirror made of highly conductive material and needs no "groundplane" to work against.

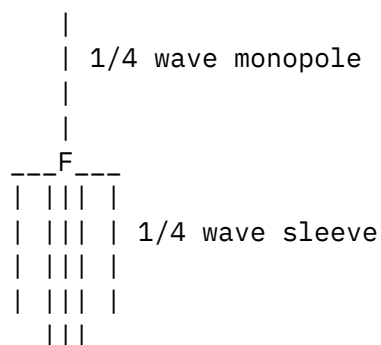
At LF and to some extent at MF there is yet another effect to consider. That's the so called "groundwave" signal from the antenna. This is in essence a ducted signal trapped in the earth/air interface. It allows communications beyond the line of sight by bending along the contours of the Earth. It drops in strength rapidly with distance, however, due to the lossy nature of dirt. At HF we are mainly concerned with the

skywave that is refracted off the ionosphere. The ionosphere is made up of ionized gases that are electrically conductive. When electron density and mean free path are correct, the signal will be refracted toward a distant point on the Earth's surface with very little loss. Because of the geometry of a sphere within a sphere, for maximum distance you want the angle of incidence of the wave to be tangent to the inner sphere, the Earth. Thus you want a low angle of radiation. This in turn is determined by antenna design, height above ground, and by conductivity of the Earth out to about 10-20 wavelengths from the antenna.

>Furthermore, the system is inherently unbalanced from beginning to
>end. Is there any need for a 1:1 balun anywhere?

No there isn't, but there is a reason to use an unun or unbalanced to unbalanced 1:1 transformer. And that reason is to keep RF currents off the *outside* of the coax. Any such currents will distort the antenna pattern by being unintended radiators. In normal coax, the currents are confined to the inner conductor's outer surface and the outer conductor's *inner* surface by skin effect. Ideally the currents do not penetrate the braid. In real life, and with cheap flexible coax, they do to some extent, however. At the feedpoint, currents from the inside of the outer conductor can "turn over" and travel down the outside of the braid. An unun will act to prevent this from happening. The other way currents get on the outside of the coax is via induction from the antenna. The way this is prevented is by proper routing of the coax at right angles to the field vectors. Of course, if you are using a balanced antenna instead of a monopole, a dipole for example, then you want a balun at the feedpoint to insure that each conductor receives equal current forcing, and also to suppress RF on the outside of the coax as in the case of the unun.

Clever design can eliminate the need for the unun, however. Consider a vertical sleeve dipole for example. It has a quarterwave monopole element connected to the coax center conductor, and a quarterwave conductive sleeve slipped down over the coax and connected to the outer conductor at the feedpoint like so;



||| coax

The sleeve acts as 1/2 of the dipole, and also serves to decouple the coax from RF. No Earth ground is required. At VHF you can make quick portable antennas like this by simply rolling back a quarterwave section of braid from a piece of coax. The inner becomes the monopole and the rolled back braid becomes the sleeve. If you make a small loop in the end of the inner, you can tie a string there to hang the antenna. This design will also work at lower frequencies, but becomes rather long and requires a tall tree as a hanger.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 16:32:59 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
Subject: ICOM IC-2SRA parts, where can I get them?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb24.010927.7371@desire.wright.edu> w0222@desire.wright.edu writes:

>Does anyone know of a good place for purchase of portable ham radio parts?
>I looking for a place that does good mail order service. Are there 800 numbers
>available? I want various parts for my ICOM IC-2SRA. I looking for a
>replacement antenna (AH-20) and a sub-audible tone generator (UT-63).
>Any help would be appreciated. Thanks in advance.
>jay

For these *accessories*, I can name three off the top of my head, Amateur Electronic Supply, Ham Radio Outlet, and The Ham Station. They all take out large ads in QST, all have 800 numbers, and all carry antennas and tone generators. For most other internal parts, you've got to deal with Icom America direct.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244

Date: 24 Feb 93 19:44:06 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!darwin.sura.net!rouge!
jpd@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Mac/FAX and MFJ 1278 - how to
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm posting this for Tom, N5OFF. Please correspond with him using the
address: N5OFF@w5ddl.aara.org

Mac/Fax on 1278, How to

Several netters have been asking for ways to get Fax pictures from the
1278 on the Mac. Well I was able to do it, and here is how.

First of all, MFJ advertises vaporware for the Mac, and has yet to
release a decent package.

The way I got Fax was to use a generic Fax program written by Bill
McIntire. It is the 1988 version 1.0 of MacFax. I obtained it from a
BBS many years ago but not sure where. Perhaps the Antennae Farm.
Bill has given an Email address of 73277,141, but I have been unable to
contact him. The program has instructions for piping in the +-5V
signals from a simple demodulator into the serial port of the Mac. The
program then maps these signals to the screen in a two color display.
It can display all the common scan speeds, as well as save and dump the
screen to a printer.

What the program doesn't do is talk to the smarts of the 1278. The 1278
is simply used as a demodulator by tapping the demod signals at the left
leg of R71, and ground. What I do is to place the 1278 in faxmode while
connected to the Mac, then, I unplug the DB-25 from the 1278, and plug
it into a 2nd DB-25 used only for Fax. At this point, you cannot send
commands to the 1278 (you don't really need to as long as you are going
to stay in faxmode) and you change speeds, etc. with the fax software
which is simply mapping the +-5V signals. This hookup really works well.

It is inconvenient to have to switch cables to make this work, but it is
MORE convenient than waiting on MFJ for their vaporware.

Mr. McIntire's software doesn't give instructions to shareware,
distribution, or anything else. Maybe he will read this post, and
volunteer an address (or maybe a version that talks to the 1278 instead
of just listening). In any case, thanks Bill.

73 es bonne chance

de Tom, n5off@w5ddl.aara.org

--

-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx @k5arh (land), U0-22 (sat.)
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

Date: 24 Feb 93 17:29:42 GMT
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx!jmaynard@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Market reef,OJ0 qrv agn!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1mfc3oINN66c@butler.cc.tut.fi> pk75978@ee.tut.fi (Keskinen Petri
-3MEP) writes:

>Just some more info abt OJ0/OH3AC:
>The wx seems to be ok, no wind and temp -7 C so
>they are supposed to get there ok today!

[...]

>This might be the last time to get OJ0 during this spring, at least
>no rumours about any other pedition heard here in Finland. So GL if
>You need it!

You guys are nuts...-7 C is spring??! In Houston, -7 C is likely a record
low for the day! (It's about 19 F for those of you who aren't
metric-literate.)

I have a QSL here from Jouko, OH5RM, in Anjalankoski, and I get cold just
looking at it...

--

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Support your local medical examiner - die strangely." -- Blake Bowers

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 16:30:08 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
Subject: Portable HF antennas...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <14570656@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)
writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, plaws@uafhp.uark.edu (Peter Laws) writes:
>
>> I need the simplest HF antenna that covers the most bands.
>
>> Specifically 1) I would like it to cover 3 or more bands (*which* bands
>>is not important). 2) It will *not* be used with a tuner 3) It must fit
>>in a regular sized suitcase, along with my (new) IC725.
>
>I know you say you don't want to use a tuner, but why not? You can build
>a little L-network tuner using toroid inductors with switched taps in
>a smaller space than the traps/loading coils you would need for the
>multiband antenna.

I second Al here. My portable station is a IC735 and an MFJ902 tuner.
It's a little box, but works fine after I fixed some craftsmanship
problems. I normally use a classic flattop, 105 foot flattop section
fed in the middle with ladder line. Works great on all bands. For
times when two supports aren't conveniently available, I just feed
a random length of wire with the tuner. 90 feet seems to work well
for the bands, other lengths may go outside the tuner's range on
some ham bands.

Another less satisfactory method I have used is the tape measure
method. Get two 50 foot surveyor's tapes, attach their ends to
a center insulator, and reel them out to the desired length for
each band. The spooled up ends have a small effect on resonant
length, but once you find the low SWR point for each band, a
daub of paint at that point will let you reset easily. The main
problem with this antenna is finding supports in the right places
for each band.

Gary

--
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Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: 24 Feb 1993 17:07:58 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!
bobw@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Soldering PL259's
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:

> I found that filing the plating off the shell near and in the solder holes
> helps a lot. Solder doesn't like to stick to the plating, but likes the
> brass metal underneath. Also using a high wattage iron or gun helps, too.

I agree with this for the usual nickel-plated (?) PL-259.
But silver-plated connectors don't have the solder-stick problem.
And I've found that the extra cost of silver-plated eliminates
much aggravation. Besides, if you shop around you can get the
silver-plated connectors for less than \$1.50.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 16:12:15 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
Subject: Soldering PL259's
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <14570654@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)
writes:

>
>Here's how to make a reliable solid PL-259 solder job strong enough to
>support the weight of an N1AL (all 240 pounds of him!):
>
>Purchase some good-quality PL-259 connectors. The cheap ones use
>thermoplastic for the insulation -- it melts at a lower temperature
>than the solder!
>
>Before you start, first slip the PL-259 shell over the end of the coax.

This is vital. Screw this up and you'll be a very unhappy camper. :-)
Put it on the *right* way too. (voice of experience)

>Remove about 2 inches of outer insulation from the RG-8/RG213/etc. coax.
>Do not remove any braid at this time.
>
>TIN THE BRAID. Coat it with a continuous, thin layer of solder. If you
>are using foam-type (ugh) coax, you will probably get some inner insulation
>bubbling through the braid. Let it cool and scrape the bubbles off with
>a knife, and then re-tin if necessary to get all the braid soldered.
>
>Now cut off the end of the tinned insulation, leaving enough to mate
>inside the connector. Using a knife or tubing cutter, cut most of the
>way through the inner insulation, but be careful not to nick the
>center conductor. Twist off the braid/center insulation.
>
>Now clean and tin the exposed center conductor.

Ok, I part company here. I find it best to go ahead and cut everything to length before tinning the braid. Use a very sharp heavy knife and cut completely through the outer insulation, braid, and inner insulation. Pull this off exposing the inner conductor. Now make another cut through the outer insulation exposing the proper length of braid. I find a Buck Folding Hunter perfect for this job as long as you keep it **sharp**. Now since you're working with 9913 and not that lossy RG8, you've got to be especially careful with heat while tinning the braid. I have the best success using a fairly low wattage soldering station and doing small areas at a time, allowing the cable to cool in between. I've also used a torch with clay heat dams, but you have to work **very** quickly. A solder pot is really ideal, just dip the end of the cable in the pot quickly and you have tinned braid and inner conductor in one operation. Give it a quick whip as you remove it from the pot to clear the solder bridge that will form between the inner and outer. The heat won't be applied long enough to melt any insulation.

>If you have done a clean job of tinning, the coax will now screw into
>the PL-259. If you have left some "bumps" of solder on the braid, you
>may have to remove them with a file before insertion. If you have
>measured the length of exposed braid accurately, you will actually
>screw 1/8 inch or so of the outer insulation into the body.
>
>Solder the center conductor.
>
>Solder the braid through the holes in the PL-259 body. Some people
>recommend tinning the inside of the PL-259 prior to inserting the
>coax, but I have never found this necessary.

You want a **big** iron for this so you can work very quickly. I normally use a 300 watt American Beauty with a freshly tinned tip.

Alternatively to this mess, buy a Kings tool and Kings crimp on fittings and get flawless connections without the hassle. That's the method we use in broadcast plants, and after thousands of connections have yet to have one that was properly installed fail. Kings offers dies and connectors for most cables, including 9913, in N, BNC, and (ugh) UHF. You still have to solder the inner on the UHF fittings. Amphenol offers a pure crimp UHF, but we've found it difficult to install and unreliable. I can do 2 good crimp connectors a minute. Try that with solder on connectors.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 13:40:12 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
Subject: too darn big!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb23.190417.29186@mkso1.dseg.ti.com> blair@dseg.ti.com writes:
>
>Every day 50 to 100 messages pass thru this group. It's gotten too big to
>keep up with. How many people would like to see some division? Maybe
>seperate groups for packet, roll-your-own 'rs, mods, antennas, antiques, etc.
>Art. KB0DSI

We've split it twice before. It hasn't helped. The best solution is a
threaded newsreader, or if you get the group by mail, a smart mail
agent can do the same thing for you.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: 24 Feb 93 16:23:06 GMT
From: andromeda.rutgers.edu!gubernar@RUTGERS.EDU
Subject: WANTED: Yaesu FTC-1143 UHF HT Info
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I would like to find out what the reset switch in the back of the HT acutally
does to the radio's memory and how to re-enable direct frequency programming
after resetting the memory. Also, a copy of the manual would be appreciated.

73's
John D. Gubernard
N2JSH

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 15:30:14 GMT
From: news.acns.nwu.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!willis1.cis.uab.edu!
gila005%uabdp0.dpo.uab.edu@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9302190813.A20222@sceng.ub.com>, <8855@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>,
<1993Feb24.001200.8383@news.columbia.edu>.n
Subject : Re: Question about a crystal.

In article <1993Feb24.001200.8383@news.columbia.edu>, kn1@cunib.cc.columbia.edu
(Kimball Ng) writes:

>
> My friend needs to build a very special radio.
>
> He needs two special crystals. He needs them quickly.
> Money is not the problem, but time is of the utmost urgency.
>
> Do you know anywhere which have FAST responses to these special
> crystals orders? (Less than 4 weeks?)
>
> 41.825 Mhz Third Overtone Crystal - in Package type XC49
,

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1993 15:43:37 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9302190813.A20222@sceng.ub.com>, <8855@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>,
<1993Feb24.001200.8383@news.columbia.edu>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Question about a crystal.

In article <1993Feb24.001200.8383@news.columbia.edu> kn1@cunib.cc.columbia.edu
(Kimball Ng) writes:

>Hello, I do not know if this question pertains to radio hobbyists,
>please forgive my ignorance and direct me to the proper newgroup
>if this is the wrong newsgroup to post this inquiry.
>
>My friend needs to build a very special radio.
>It's for his Electrical Engineering Project.
>
>He needs two special crystals. He needs them quickly.
>Money is not the problem, but time is of the utmost urgency.
>
>Do you know anywhere which have FAST responses to these special
>crystals orders? (Less than 4 weeks?)
>
>41.825 Mhz Third Overtone Crystal - in Package type XC49
>(XTAL1 - 41.825Mhz Third Overtone Crystal, XC49 or equivalent)
>

>17.5083 Mhz, Parallel Mode Crystal - 32pF - in Package type XC49
>(XTAL2 - 17.5083 Mhz Parallel Mode Crystal, 32pF , XC49 or equivalent)

Most of the major crystal houses like International Crystal, Jan, and Bomar offer an "express" service at a premium price. They will grind special orders overnight in most cases. At worst, turnaround runs about a week. Ordinary orders have to wait an average of 4-6 weeks to be included in scheduled batch production. But they are much cheaper.

Gary

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--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV      | You make it,      | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it.      | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way         | Guaranteed!       | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 |                    |
```

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #252
